THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PUBLICITY AND SUPERVISION FOR TRUSTS.

If Congress Hasn't the Power a Consti-Amendment Should Be Submitted-Federal Courts Should Have Jurisdiction Over Anarchists-Let Tariff Alone (but Reduce Duties on Cuban Imports) and Pass Reciprocity Treatles-Step Influx of Cheap Labor -Pass Ship Subsidy Bill Immediately -Reduce Revenue to Needs and Practise Economy-Sternest Measures for Filipines Who Continue Rebellion -Battry Canal Treaty and Lay a Paette Cable-Build Up Navy (the Army Is Large Enough) and Provide a Naval Beserve-Extend Government Ald In Irrigation: Do Away With Competition of Contract Labor; Change Interstate Commerce Law to Make It Effective.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .-- President Roosevelt's first message was transmitted to Congress to-day. The document in full follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an Anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month

Of the last seven elected Presidents, is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in story, President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in the United States; while we have never had any publie man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone an example to all our people because of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their nality by asserting that it is exercised political ends inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this sination even this base apology cannot

be urged President McKinley was a man of modfrom the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centred in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny the struck at the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if Anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its instians, a man whose stock sprang vidual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no Presidentnot even Lincoln himself was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the wellthought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people -to find out what they thought, and to endeavor to give expansion to that thought after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been redlected to the Presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority

bly all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nething lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally, and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly followship, he turned the notice and generate confidence of the victim into an opportunity to struct the fatal blow. There is no hance deed in all the annels of critice.

timbe of critics.
The stanck, the grief of the country, are
ther in the minds of all who as we the stank
type while the President yet have rel
almost, life and death. At fast the light ment from the one that even is more at going others in secrete each of forgovernment to his successor of some for his friends, but of unfaithering frust in the will of the most High Such a should exceeding the plant of such a closely of such a should exceed the will infinite correspond to the such as the will infinite correspond to the such as the such as the second to the second to the such as the second to the second of such at him, but me of soon at the tation we menter a good and great Freelected wint is closed by the menter as any little op by the appropriate solice remeating of his life and the grand because with which

MINT DEAL WITH ANABOMINTS

When we turn from the most to the motion, the horse done is so great so to equite you gravest apprehensions and to memoral wiscont many second remodular methods Title called lasted The wind is nessed the men who preach such doctring they sented compe their shape of considility for the windiwind that a sed. This applies alice to the deliberate against to the critical and to the crude and foother visionary. for whatever reason, application for

but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the embodiment of the popular will of the nation expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no conceivable theory could the murder of the President be acepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "accial discontent" than picking pockets or wifebeating.

content than picking pockets or wifebeating.

The Anarchist, and especially the Anarchist in the United States, is merely one
type of criminal, more dangerous than any
other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man
who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly
in any shape or fashion, or the man who
apologizes for Anarchists and their deeds,
makes himself morally accessory to murder
before the fact. The Anarchist is a criminal
whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confusion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest
of concern for workingmen is outrageous
in its impudent falsity; for if the political
institutions of this country do not afford
opportunity to every honest and intelligent
son of toil, then the door of hope is forever
closed against him. The Anarchist is
everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe
of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant,
its triumph will last for but one red moment,
to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy
sight of despotism. to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

For the Anarchist himself, whether he

might of despotism.

For the Anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seeditious and treasonable. writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

seditious and treasonable.

I carnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of Anarchists or persons it should take into consideration the coming to this country of Anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of these placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of king Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and farreaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The Federal courts should be given jurisdiction ever any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by-law is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offence against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the Anarchist. His crime should be made an offence against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Government the power of

to the Federal Government the power of dealing with the crime

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the Government, the Government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the ple. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of fall into anarchy, and if Anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

THE RUSINESS SITUATION.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION. During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity such prosperity oan never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in any form. the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upbeld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honority all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assaudin struck! That there might be neithing lacking to complete the Judae-like infamry of his act, he took advantage of an occasion

NOCIAL PROBLEMS The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which wenton with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter built of the nipeteenth century brings us but of the ninetoenth century brings use face to face at the taggersing of the countletts, with very serious social problems. The old laws and the old cantons which had almost the building force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distributions of wealth. Since the indus-trial changes which have so enormously invested the recountry cover of markets. trial charges which have so enormously increased the productive power of material they are to increase sufficient in gone on beyond exemparison faster than the growth of the exemptry and the updatiding of the great industrial content has mental a starting increase to a nearly in the appropriate of wealth, but is the materials of every inter-industrial contents of very inter-industrial factors. The complete the regions of these great and expectably of very inter-industrial exception.

The continue to the continue the fact form the factor of the production of these great artists are to any other governments factors to any other power interior artist, but to contain a other constrains to their power in the contains a other constrains a than the power in the contains a other constrains a train of the power.

operating in other countries so they operate the our course has a country and a section of countries. The present has a remained another acting without a great part of which is whethy without the matter of the states of the states are the acting another than a great the states that are the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the account of the states are the states are the account of the states are the states are the account of the states are t

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continuent, who have fullt up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have

on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy any one capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeoparded, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be unwise to cramp make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our

or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worse for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage worker may be deprived of even bare ne essities.

but the wage worker may be deprived of even bare ne essities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are recovered by although, with technical popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady budgment. In feding, new industrial conunfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evits which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the Government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such farreaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the be preferable to undertake nothing at all.

The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a reso-lute and practical effort must be made to

correct these evils.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

Inmits controlled; and in my juagment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from Government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibilities and practice them from individual responsibilities. of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cuming as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts, publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interestate business hublicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remediles are possible in the way of governments a regulation, or taxation, can conjude the conjude after nutshicity has been

estion are needed in the way of govern-mental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first re-quisite is himselving, full stall considers knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Arrificial backing, such as composed one and joint stock of other associations, de-pending upon any statutory inselfer the existence or privileges, stocked by subject

full acid adequate information as to their operations also should be smale public regularly, at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, accuraciely entired transfer, through organized in one blade, of many the late, of the years the interest in many legion, often deliting very little incommon in the Biate where they are incontractant There is after action and as in blade last pitz ractional delitation, and as in blade last pitz ractional infections in the process of their acts, it has it practice in a broader according to the process of their acts. It has it practice product impossible to get a dequate arguinates a transage that a partial acts in Their acts. regulation through fruits action. There-Life, in the interior of the schole prophe, the aution electric without interfering with the power of the Sighes is the matter thank also accurate power of experiment and regulation over all surporations duting an indexedupe togetimes. This is empechally

the experiment canepact and their by an imperiment a hinte in Manachimetta, in order to produce excellent results. When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no numer windom could foretell the excepting changes, alice in industrial and political conditions,

which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several States were the proper authorities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National Government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate Commerce act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

the power. PROPOSED NEW CABINET OFFICE. There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what in should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Ranubillo.

and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic.

TO IMPROVE LABOR CONDITIONS,

as between man and man in this Republic.

To IMPROVE LABOR CONDITIONS.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to reduce immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

The National Government should demand

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employees; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the Interstate Commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as is practicable under the conditions of Government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the Eighthour law easy and certain. In all industries of Government work, provent of the Eighthour law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States Government women and children should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work and from work under unsanitary conditions. The Government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard, should uproid it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The Government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our

be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this

petition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort of the with that tangle of far reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man-wage-worker, farmer and capitalist alike-must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities. the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the Government many cases be action by the Government in order to saleguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the State and the municipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National Govern-

When all is said and done the rule of When all is said and done the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of mational life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that white no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or any one cleevet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid misst always take the form of helping a man to help him.

mimon interest to All
CHINESE FACLUSION.

Our present intrigration laws are intent-infactory. We need every honest and offi-ches immigrant fitted to become an Ameri-can citizen every immigrant who comes have to stay, who brings here a strong feety, a stout hears, a good head, and a resolute pur-pose to do his duty will in every way and to bring up his children as law-adding and tiod-fracting matchese of the community But there should be a comprehensive law seasonal with the riport of working a three-fold impressyment over our present exists. Europenius FS The amond object of a proper incogen-

and the appears providing the engage of the appropriate American stratifications and not entering as American stratifications. This would have been part to the bringing of the brightness of the second to the brightness of the second to the brightness of the same in point, that is found to decrease the north of grownstates as potent to decrease the north of the production are found to decrease the north of the control patents and trations of cortics out of foliable americans and trations of cortics out of foliable americans and trations of cortics out of foliable americans are below a cortain mentalized as estimated who are below a cortain mentalized of the principal field as competitive mentalized mentalized of foundation field as competitive with American infant Third account to the principal proof of quotiental engage of the principal field as competitive and deposits and change in the area of the point of the principal field in the country of the principal field in the country of the principal of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless country in the engage of the position of littless of the position of the country of the engage of the position of the country of the engage of the position of the country of the country

supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law. TARIFF LAWS SHOULD BE UNCHANGED.

TARIFF LAWS SHOULD BE UNCHANGED.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establish-

with other nations, such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be soughfor so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic logislation.

sideration of our entire policy of economic legislation.

Subject to this proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long run, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without harm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should resigned the high level of our present.

and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

It is most important that we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests.

The natural line of development for a pelicy of reciprocity will be in connection

a palicy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition.

I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my

MERCHANT MARINE SHOULD BE RESTORED

TO THE OCEAN.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merdiscreditable to us as a nation that our mer-chant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping in-terests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for Amer-ican products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Ships work for their own countries, just as railroads work for their terminal points. Shipping lines, if established to the principal countries with every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advan-

of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American-built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, ships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized, and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building American ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Our Government should take such action

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The Amer-ican merchant marine should be restored to the ocean. to the ocean THE GOLD STANDARD.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity there-with all forms of money medium, in use with in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the National Banking

dently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the National Banking Law furnishes sufficient likerty for the proper across of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of guards against the deranging panies.

guards against the deranging influence of commercial crosses and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made respective to the demande of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal sace continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the tiovernment, thanks to any to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to recipion the revenues as that there will be any possibility of a deficit, but, after providing against any such continuously means should be adopted which will take providing against any such continuously means should be adopted which will take innit of surface and only needs. In his superity the timit of surface all chance questions at length, and I ask

I call special attention to the need of strict continues to expenditures. The fact of our particular trends forfold as to be important as providing established to provide the continues of the fact of the continues of the co increases to my well-teles should come to the little our factions resources so each of the topological displaced our factions region resolutions by northead or excitations of anything law transferry or excitation regions distance (121) by accommand of approximation of approximation of approximation of approximation of approximation of accommand and approximation of accommand and accommand accommand and accommand accommand and accommand accomman geninne AMEND SUSPENIES COMMERCE LAW

In the a commercial equiverse of the first and engine the state of the commercial equiverse as the factor of the first and the f anthy and find all ethippers homitime and constructions of the new distriction of the new majorant of the first contract of the new majorant the provisions of this set.

That he was largely an experiment the provision of the new distriction of the new majorant three provisions of the set of the new distriction of the ne equid siry up the epistage of the pentileration of the month of the enterthelia or granications have their greatest possibility of growth. Both the educational and economic tests is, a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body pullic and social. A very close the enterthelia of the management to the rational and elevate the general to rate are not unintenined, that relates

and similar devices are habitually resorted to; that these preferences are usually in favor of the large shipper; that they drive out of business the smaller competitor; that while many rates are too low, many others are excessive; and that gross preferences are made, affecting both localities and commodities. Upon the other hand, the railways assert that the law by its very terms tends to produce many of these illegal practices by depriving carriers of that right of concerted action which they claim is necessary to establish and maintain non-discriminating rates.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The Government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end. At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture during the past fifteen years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several States and Territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock-growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed. AGRICULTURE.

THE PORESTS.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and maintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, from contributing their full share to the welfare of the people, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself, it is a means to increase and custain the resources of our

petuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to
increase and sustain the resources of our
country and the industries which depend
upon them. The preservation of our forests
is an imperative business necessity. We
have come to see clearly that whatever
destroys the forest, except to make way for
agriculture, threatens our well-being.

The practical usefulness of the national
forest reserves to the mining, grazing,
irrigation, and other interests of the region
in which the reserves lie, has led to a widespread demand by the people of the West
for their protection and extension. The
forest reserves will inevitably be of still
greater use in the future than in the past.
Additions should be made to them whenever
practicable, and their usefulness should
be increased by a thoroughly business-like
management.

practicable, and their usefulness should be increased by a thoroughly business-like management.

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping and description of their timber with the United Sates Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong. The present diffusion of responsibility is bad from every standpoint. It prevents that effective coperation between the Government and the men who utilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suffer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the Department of Agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest preserves to the Department of Agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the Departments of War and the Navy.

The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend upon wood and grass. The water

which depend on water than to those which depend upon wood and grass. The water supply itself depends upon the forest. In the arid region, it is water, not land, which measures production. The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation. The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. which depend on water than to those

clad mandows of our mountains. The forest successful to the superflored to the successful to successful the set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole and not smorthcod to the abortsighted greed of a few.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in fixed and respirationing them in drought, they make possible for the integer form in drought, they make possible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing and as protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forces exhauration, in the region is sensitial condition of a storage water of the basel expectation of the time in the basel of the same in the same and to save the fixed and recognized the flow of electance and to save the flows of electan

regulate the flow of attention like white characters in the dry assauch to take the outure flow to the dry assauch to take the outure flow. The reclaimation of the unsettied arid patche lands presented a discovery product, there it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Covernment is to dispose of the land to settlers who

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought withth their reach.

The pioneer seatlers on the arid public.

domain chose thear homes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such from which they could themselves diverthe water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and main-line canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the National Government. The lands reclaimed by them should be reserved by the Government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be paid by the land reclaimed. The distribution of the water, the division of the streams among irrigators, should be left to the settlers themselves, in conformity with State laws, and without interference with those laws or vested rights. The policy of the National Government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories in such manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves, and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippit valleys brought presperty.

laws and regulations governing irrigation. The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased demand for manufactured articles will stimulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and effectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture. Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centres of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for successful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the nation.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Government should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public interest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy self-ish personal or local interest; but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extravagance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public monevs.

Whatever the Nation does for the extension of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those.

sion of irrigation should harmonize with, and tend to improve, the condition of those-now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over two hundred millions of private capital. has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land reclaimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created descend largely on the stability of titles to the security and value of the nomes created depend largely on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncertain foundation of court decisions rendered in ordinary suits at law. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid States have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possi-ble to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams. have already passed into private ownership or a control equivalent to ownership.

Wheever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive.

controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without co

tures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by live stock, above all by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so demaded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including grouse and quail, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time, the water-storing capacity of the surface vegetation between rains.

In cases where natural conditions have been restored for a few years, vegetation has again carpeted the ground, birds and deer are coming back, and hundreds of persons, especially from the immediate neighborhood, come each summer to enjoy the privilege of campiag. Some at beast of the forest reserves should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, safe havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and tree camping grounds for the everinceressing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health, and reservation in the spiendid forcets and flower for the use and thenefit of our people as a shoule and not sacrificed to the aborts/gitest